

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 10,763.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1866.—WITH SUPPLEMENT.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Bremen with
Three Days Later News.

More Light on the Mexican
Question.

The French Government's Pri-
vate Instructions to Its Am-
bassador at Washington.

Strong Language of Napoleon's
Foreign Secretary.

We Protests Against "Interpellations
Expressed in a Threatening
Tone and Founded on
Equivocal Documents."

WARLIKE RUMORS IN PARIS.

THE CHILEAN WAR.

Savage Measures of the Span-
ish Government.

FIVE CHILEAN PRIVATEERS AT WORK.

A Peruvian Iron-Clad De-
tained at Brest.

OUR RELATIONS WITH RUSSIA.

Banquet of Moscow Merchants to
Minister Clay.

Two More Counties Proclaimed in
Ireland.

cc. cc. cc.

The German steamship Bremen, Captain Meyer, from Bremen January 28 via Southampton January 31, arrived at this port yesterday.

The first reading of the English parliamentary Reform Bill will not be moved until either close upon the adjournment for Easter-recess, or even more probably upon the reassembling of the House after the holidays.

The cattle disease still increases in England.

The United States Minister in Japan was a commanding party to the negotiations conducted by the representatives of England, France and Holland, which have ended in the opening of the Japanese ports of Ossaco and Higao to foreign trade, and in the promises of the Mikado, or spiritual Emperor of that country, to carry out the treaties entered into by the Tycoon, or temporal Emperor.

The steamships Canada, from Boston, and Edinburgh, from New York, arrived out on the 29th.

The steamship Moravian, from Portland, arrived out on the 30th.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

French Irritation Against the United States—Warlike Rumors—Publication by the French Government of the Mex-
ican Correspondence, &c.

Our Paris Correspondence.

OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

PARIS, Jan. 20, 1866.

There is evidently a considerable feeling of soreness growing up here toward the government and people of the United States. This has arisen from the publication of the correspondence between Mr. Seward, Mons. Drayen de Lhuys and Mr. Bigelow, relative to Mexican affairs, and from the pressure brought, or attempted to be brought, by the opposition press here upon the government, with the object of hurrying up its movements to Mexico.

The despatches of Mr. Seward, plainly and positively affirming the utter impossibility of a recognition by the United States of the Mexican empire and Maximilian, astonished people here by the firmness of their tone, and the government press has evidently received the *mot d'ordre* to treat them as of a character menacing to France. In fact, this feeling seems to be growing now that your government has brought too hard a pressure upon us; and the government press, by a series of articles, evidently written with a very sore feeling, seem disposed to make it appear that France is being menaced by the United States. Once let this feeling become prevalent and the same people who have been the most opposed to the Mexican blunder from the beginning, will for the *plaisir de France*, join hands with the government to save us from any anticipated "humiliation."

The Patrie followed up the article in the *Constitutionnel* which I forwarded you by the last mail, with one of a similar character, facetiously closing, as did that one, with a retort that the United States government, not having entered into relations with Maximilian, could not apply to him for relief, and could not, of course, apply to us, but denying all responsibility on the part of France.

La France, in its yesterday's issue, published the following in reply to an article in the *Siècle*:

"We applauded the declaration in the discourse from the throne, announcing the approaching end of our expedition and the return of our troops, and certainly it is not we who would like to extend our stay in such a manner, as an honorable solution is impossible."

These are bad citizens who would place their country, when that country is called France, between humiliation and cowardice.

These are bad citizens who, when the flag of France was flying in the field of battle, easily crossed their sympathies with the enemies we were fighting.

These are bad citizens who for more than a year have excited against us, by provocations more or less disguised, the evil passions which are fomented by the passions of Juarez in the United States.

We denied to the United States, as far as our power went, the right to interfere in Mexico, as *de jure* to the *expansion* or the *laws* of no one, and having secured all the interests, moral and material, which called her to those distant shores, as grand and as responsible as leaving as she was on her arrival.

On Saturday last rumors of a decidedly alarming character were in circulation, and it was stated that the French government had determined to reply to the recent despatches of Mr. Seward—and it was averred that this response would be of a character even more than firm, giving our government to understand that France had only its dignity and interest to consult in its foreign relations, without paying attention to any other consideration. The publication of the correspondence relative to Mexico, containing a communication of M. Drayen de Lhuys as late as the 23rd of January, fully refutes these rumors, as there is nothing in it a *non sequitur*. Indeed, the *Constitutionnel* of this morning, in an article upon the correspondence, takes a very *cautele de rose* view of the relations which exist between this government and yours. It is probable that the tactics of the government and the government logic

have had for their object the excitement of a national feeling which will tend to calm the growing impatience relative to the continued occupation of Mexico.

The Mexican Correspondence.

M. DRUYEN DE LHUY'S TO MARQUIS DE MONTBOLON.

PARIS, June 1, 1865.

Monsieur le Marquis.—In the course of an interview which I had with Mr. Bigelow, the subject of the restrictive measures resulting from the neutrality of France, I reminded the United States Minister that France had reason to reckon on the vigilance and firmness of his government to prevent or repress all acts which might, with respect to Mexico, be construed as an attempt to sustain that nation. These remarks, however, did not strike him as of much importance, so he took the opportunity to speak to me of the reception accorded to you by President Johnson. I repeated, as I informed you on the 30th of last month, that we had heard with pleasure of the assurances given to you by the President of the friendly disposition of the people of the United States towards us, and of the intention of that government to protect the trading of our country. We look forward with the sincerest wishes to the day when the last French soldier shall quit Mexico. Those who believe in the permanence of that nation may continue to the appearance of the same in time. Thereupon, I said that exactions from outside kept up agitation. Let those encouragement cease; let them allow that unfortunate country, weary of anarchy, to become tranquil and organize itself under a government calculated to heal the woes inflicted, and to bring us into a position to enter into a friendly alliance with the United States.

Mr. Bigelow, however, spoke to me of the representations of the Emperor by the French Ambassador.

He said that the language addressed to you by Mr. Johnson nevertheless called for an observation on my part. I could not, indeed, abstain from expressing some dissatisfaction at seeing the French Ambassador

so anxious to see the Emperor by the name of the Emperor by referring to an anxiety about events

of a nature calculated to disturb them. That con-

cerns to "anticipate beyond all ordinary pre-

cision eventualities quite unlikely," and which might cause "a general relaxation of discipline, if it is given to a general to sustain his troops."

It is not worth while to go into the details of this speech, but the fact should be noted that the language used by Mr. Johnson nevertheless called for an observation on my part.

I could not, indeed, abstain from expressing some dissatisfaction at seeing the French Ambas-

sador so anxious to see the Emperor by the name of the Emperor by referring to an anxiety about events

of a nature calculated to disturb them. That con-

cerns to "anticipate beyond all ordinary pre-

cision eventualities quite unlikely," and which might cause "a general relaxation of discipline, if it is given to a general to sustain his troops."

It is not worth while to go into the details of this speech, but the fact should be noted that the language used by Mr. Johnson nevertheless called for an observation on my part.

I could not, indeed, abstain from expressing some dissatisfaction at seeing the French Ambas-

sador so anxious to see the Emperor by the name of the Emperor by referring to an anxiety about events

of a nature calculated to disturb them. That con-

cerns to "anticipate beyond all ordinary pre-

cision eventualities quite unlikely," and which might cause "a general relaxation of discipline, if it is given to a general to sustain his troops."

It is not worth while to go into the details of this speech, but the fact should be noted that the language used by Mr. Johnson nevertheless called for an observation on my part.

I could not, indeed, abstain from expressing some dissatisfaction at seeing the French Ambas-

sador so anxious to see the Emperor by the name of the Emperor by referring to an anxiety about events

of a nature calculated to disturb them. That con-

cerns to "anticipate beyond all ordinary pre-

cision eventualities quite unlikely," and which might cause "a general relaxation of discipline, if it is given to a general to sustain his troops."

It is not worth while to go into the details of this speech, but the fact should be noted that the language used by Mr. Johnson nevertheless called for an observation on my part.

I could not, indeed, abstain from expressing some dissatisfaction at seeing the French Ambas-

sador so anxious to see the Emperor by the name of the Emperor by referring to an anxiety about events

of a nature calculated to disturb them. That con-

cerns to "anticipate beyond all ordinary pre-

cision eventualities quite unlikely," and which might cause "a general relaxation of discipline, if it is given to a general to sustain his troops."

It is not worth while to go into the details of this speech, but the fact should be noted that the language used by Mr. Johnson nevertheless called for an observation on my part.

I could not, indeed, abstain from expressing some dissatisfaction at seeing the French Ambas-

sador so anxious to see the Emperor by the name of the Emperor by referring to an anxiety about events

of a nature calculated to disturb them. That con-

cerns to "anticipate beyond all ordinary pre-

cision eventualities quite unlikely," and which might cause "a general relaxation of discipline, if it is given to a general to sustain his troops."

It is not worth while to go into the details of this speech, but the fact should be noted that the language used by Mr. Johnson nevertheless called for an observation on my part.

I could not, indeed, abstain from expressing some dissatisfaction at seeing the French Ambas-

sador so anxious to see the Emperor by the name of the Emperor by referring to an anxiety about events

of a nature calculated to disturb them. That con-

cerns to "anticipate beyond all ordinary pre-

cision eventualities quite unlikely," and which might cause "a general relaxation of discipline, if it is given to a general to sustain his troops."

It is not worth while to go into the details of this speech, but the fact should be noted that the language used by Mr. Johnson nevertheless called for an observation on my part.

I could not, indeed, abstain from expressing some dissatisfaction at seeing the French Ambas-

sador so anxious to see the Emperor by the name of the Emperor by referring to an anxiety about events

of a nature calculated to disturb them. That con-

cerns to "anticipate beyond all ordinary pre-

cision eventualities quite unlikely," and which might cause "a general relaxation of discipline, if it is given to a general to sustain his troops."

It is not worth while to go into the details of this speech, but the fact should be noted that the language used by Mr. Johnson nevertheless called for an observation on my part.

I could not, indeed, abstain from expressing some dissatisfaction at seeing the French Ambas-

sador so anxious to see the Emperor by the name of the Emperor by referring to an anxiety about events

of a nature calculated to disturb them. That con-

cerns to "anticipate beyond all ordinary pre-

cision eventualities quite unlikely," and which might cause "a general relaxation of discipline, if it is given to a general to sustain his troops."

It is not worth while to go into the details of this speech, but the fact should be noted that the language used by Mr. Johnson nevertheless called for an observation on my part.

I could not, indeed, abstain from expressing some dissatisfaction at seeing the French Ambas-

sador so anxious to see the Emperor by the name of the Emperor by referring to an anxiety about events

of a nature calculated to disturb them. That con-

cerns to "anticipate beyond all ordinary pre-

cision eventualities quite unlikely," and which might cause "a general relaxation of discipline, if it is given to a general to sustain his troops."

It is not worth while to go into the details of this speech, but the fact should be noted that the language used by Mr. Johnson nevertheless called for an observation on my part.

I could not, indeed, abstain from expressing some dissatisfaction at seeing the French Ambas-

sador so anxious to see the Emperor by the name of the Emperor by referring to an anxiety about events

of a nature calculated to disturb them. That con-

cerns to "anticipate beyond all ordinary pre-

cision eventualities quite unlikely," and which might cause "a general relaxation of discipline, if it is given to a general to sustain his troops."

It is not worth while to go into the details of this speech, but the fact should be noted that the language used by Mr. Johnson nevertheless called for an observation on my part.

I could not, indeed, abstain from expressing some dissatisfaction at seeing the French Ambas-

sador so anxious to see the Emperor by the name of the Emperor by referring to an anxiety about events

of a nature calculated to disturb them. That con-

cerns to "anticipate beyond all ordinary pre-

cision eventualities quite unlikely," and which might cause "a general relaxation of discipline, if it is given to a general to sustain his troops."

It is not worth while to go into the details of this speech, but the fact should be noted that the language used by Mr. Johnson nevertheless called for an observation on my part.

I could not, indeed, abstain from expressing some dissatisfaction at seeing the French Ambas-

sador so anxious to see the Emperor by the name of the Emperor by referring to an anxiety about events

of a nature calculated to disturb them. That con-

cerns to "anticipate beyond all ordinary pre-

cision eventualities quite unlikely," and which might cause "a general relaxation of discipline, if it is given to a general to sustain his troops."

It is not worth while to go into the details of this speech, but the fact should be noted that the language used by Mr. Johnson nevertheless called for an observation on my part.

I could not, indeed, abstain from expressing some dissatisfaction at seeing the French Ambas-

sador so anxious to see the Emperor by the name of the Emperor by referring to an anxiety about events

of a nature calculated to disturb them. That con-

cerns to "anticipate beyond all ordinary pre-

cision eventualities quite unlikely," and which might cause "a general relaxation of discipline, if it is given to a general to sustain his troops."

It is not worth while to go into the details of this speech, but the fact should be noted that the language used by Mr. Johnson nevertheless called for an observation on my part.

I could not, indeed, abstain from expressing some dissatisfaction at seeing the French Amb